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6. Guerrilla attacks in the Kuningan-Cheribon area were well coordinated. Dutch countermeasures were limited to the bombardment of villages such as Tjikidjing and areas around Madjalangka; the protection of train communications between Batavia, Cheribon and Purwokerto; the clearance of the road between Cheribon and Tjiamis which had been blocked by the guerrillas since 11 January; and the control of the road from Madjalangka to Tjikidjing, via Madja and Talaga. The Dutch also attempted to interrupt the flow of food supplies to the guerrillas in the Cheribon area.
7. During the period 3 January to 17 January, the people in these areas had strong confidence in the guerrillas, and considered them to be their protectors and leaders. Although there was less food available in the Cheribon-Kuningan areas than in Tasikmalaya, food was readily obtainable in other regions, even in the occupied areas.
8. The efficiency of the "guerrilla government" suffered from a shortage of qualified persons for the civil administration and necessary communication equipment. Guerrilla attacks were aimed at the disruption of train and road communications; sugar mills and fields, particularly in the Kadipaten area; the city of Cheribon in order to cause panic; and the prevention of the Dutch abandonment of the areas around Darmaradja.
9. On 3 March, Tentera Nasional Indonesia (TNI) guerrilla units entered the town of Sukabumi, and burned 21 Chinese stores.
10. On 13 March, a former Siliwangi Division brigade attacked Sukabumi, inflicted heavy losses on the Dutch, and destroyed Chinese stores. On 14 March, a TNI battalion attacked Sukabumi from three directions, from Pintu-hek* in the south, Njalindung in the southwest, and Tjisaat in the west. About one company of Dutch soldiers offered resistance to the guerrillas, suffering one killed and 14 wounded. During this action, a number of Chinese stores at Pintu-hek* on the highway to Tjiandur outside of Sukabumi were destroyed.
11. It is believed that the attacking guerrillas were formerly attached to the Sukabumi Brigade of the Siliwangi Division when the division was under the command of Lt. Col Alexander Kawilarang, who is now in command of a TNI brigade in Central Sumatra, and who is a supporter of Alexander Maramis. The Sukabumi Brigade has been secretly infiltrated into West Priangan from Middle Java.
12. Dutch reinforcements were dispatched from Buitenzorg to Sukabumi. This group consisted of men from the garrison of the pre-war 14 Infantry Battalion, which was then a depot battalion of the Dutch First Brigade in Buitenzorg.
13. On 15 March, at 5:30 a. m., about 150 members of the TNI stopped and robbed a Buitenzorg-bound train at Masing, and raided rubber and tea estates at Tjureg, located seven miles southeast of Buitenzorg. Commanded by three Japanese officers, they were equipped with three Japanese light machine-guns, four Bren guns and a number of Sten guns. This group was awaiting the arrival of reinforcements from Sukabumi in order to attack the headquarters of the Dutch I Brigade in Buitenzorg.
14. On 16 March, it was reported that Kuningan and other rural districts of the Residency of Cheribon were in the hands of a TNI battalion commanded by Major Lukis of the Siliwangi Division. This battalion operated as a company, and in small groups. Sugar factories in certain districts have been closed as a result of this battalion's activities.
15. In mid-March, the guerrillas were very active in the native villages around the Dutch garrison town of Tjimahi, near Bandung. Guerrilla units from the Siliwangi Division gained control of Sumedang, located midway between Bandung and Cheribon. No countermeasures were taken by the Dutch who were fully equipped to take action.
16. During March, it was estimated that some 15,000 of the 30,000 men in the Siliwangi Division had reoccupied their 1947 positions.

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17. Eddy CHEN Ching Lung (TJIN Tjing Loeng, aka TAN Keng Liong), son-in-law of TJIE Joek Moy, worked as an observer for the guerrilla group which attacked Masing on 15 March. He had six men working under him. CHEN served in the Politie Tentara (Military Police) at Buitenzorg from 1945 until 1946, when he was arrested by the British Field Security.
18. During March, the 2 Infantry Brigade of the Dutch "C" Division was engaged by the 4 Brigade of the 4 Division of the TNI, in the teak forests of Tjikampek stretching to the hill area near Purwakerta, the headquarters of the Dutch 2 Brigade. Large TNI forces were concentrated in Tandjunggrasa near the railway stop, Siluman, and near Tandjunggarut, a few kilometers to the south. An infantry company of the Dutch 2 Brigade was garrisoned at Pabuaran, and another company in the railway town of Tjikampek.
19. Colonel Sadikin was in command of the TNI 4 Division in West Java, during the month of March. His headquarters was in the village of Tjisarua, located 12 kilometers west of Purwakarta. Dr. Ukar, head of the civil administration branch of the Republic's military government, was also in Tjisarua.
20. Sadikin, who had some 3000 men at his disposal, issued orders from his headquarters in Tjisarua to Siluman; to Sajangheulang, from where it was possible for an advance guard of the TNI to attack Purwakarta; to Patjing, where a full company of the TNI could attack Dawuan and Klari; and to Tjipeundeui, where an infantry company was concentrated presumably to attack the auxiliary flying field at Kalidjati, or to reinforce the company at Siluman.
21. The headquarters of the Tjitaram Brigade, in March, was in Tjikalong-Kulon, northeast of Tjilandjur, in West Priangan. It was reported that a company of TNI was operating on the highway to the Puntjak Pass, between Tjigenang and Patjet; a complete battalion was deployed around Sukabumi; another battalion had deployed its three companies around Karangtengah, near Tjibadak and Palasari-girang, with sections located between Masing and Tjigombong near Buitenzorg, near the Chinese graveyard in Gunoneggadung, and between Pasirkapa and Sukaradja, about eight kilometers southeast of Buitenzorg.
22. The TNI's 26 Battalion, under the command of Major Achmad Wiranata Kusuma, was concentrated at Pameungpeuk in southern Bandung. Achmad met the delegation which had been sent by his father, at Dejeuhkolot*.
23. In March, the TNI controlled the towns of Tjimarème, Panundjal, Sindnagradja*, and Tjimalaka, near the town of Sumedang which commands the road connecting Bandung and Cheribon.
24. Major Kosasih, who, in March, commanded four companies of a TNI brigade, was awaiting the arrival of reinforcements to support an attack on Garut. His headquarters was located in the village of Samarang, southwest of Garut, in South Priangan.
25. Lt. Col. Erie's Tirtajasa Brigade was on the move toward Bodjong, where it was expected he would be able to cut the railway line to Labuan, at Saketi, southern Bantam.
26. In March, the following places near the Sunda Strait were controlled by the Hizbullah forces of Ahmad Chatib: Lontar, Pontang, Sudjung, Tanara and Bodjong. Chatib had fled to Tjiomas at the foot of Mount Karang.
27. On 25 March, it was reported that approximately 15,000 men of the Siliwangi Division occupied the rural areas of West Java, excluding Bantam, which was still in the hands of the remnants of the Tirtadajsa Brigade. It was reported that the Siliwangi Division would probably attack the 2 Infantry Brigade of the Royal Netherlands Army, an entirely Dutch brigade, which was located at Tjitjeuri, near a mosque.

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28. On 27 March, at 5:30 p.m., a full infantry company of the TNI from Tandjung-rasa, stopped a train bound from Pabuaran to Tjikampek. The train was seized by the TNI units which returned to Pabuaran to attack the Dutch. The TNI force was dispersed by the Dutch after an hour's fight.
29. During the last week in March, gangs of guerrillas operating in groups of from fifty to 200 men, raided the following areas: Telukoinang, Tjisempur, Tjit-jareuh, Tjisarus, Karangtengah, Tjimahi, and the highway connecting Buitenzorg and Sukabumi.
30. The units of the Tjitarum Brigade, which attacked Sukabumi during the week of 14 March, were operating in Pasirkandel during the last week in March. It was reported that they were regrouping preparatory to attacking the Dutch about 17 April 1949.

Middle Java

31. In early March, it was reported that Purwokerto was the transit center for Siliwangi troops going from Kedu and Jogjakarta to rural Priangan and Batavia.
32. J. B. Kan, chief judge of Middle Java, and J.G. Platteeuw were killed by gunfire in the Purwokerto Residency, in early March.

East Java

33. About 15 March, a battalion of Colonel Sungkono's 6 Division, led by Japanese officers, attacked the town of Bangil in East Java. The Dutch suffered heavy casualties in killed and wounded.

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Comment. Towns unlocated.

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